SECRETARY LONG'S LIPS CLOSED RE-GARDING MACLAY'S CRITICISMS.

His Order Excluding the Third Volume of Maclay's "Ristory of the Navy" From the Naval Academy Was Unnecessary, as It Has Never Rosn Used There as a Text Book.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Long announced to-day that he would make no further statements in regard to the controversy over the accusations of cowardice. reprehensible conduct, &c., against Rear Admiral Schley. He declined to make any explanation of remarks attributed to him, or of certain statements concerning Schley's part in the West India naval campaign that have appeared in newspapers since Edgar Stanton Maclay's criticism of Schley in his "History of the United States Navy" has attracted at-

Mr. Long has received answers from Mr. Maclay and Appleton & Co., the publishers of Mr. Maclay's work, and from Commander Wainwright, the superintendent of the Naval Academy, in response to inquiries about the comments on Admiral Schley's conduct by Mr. Maclay, which Mr. Long considered "intemperate." It is shown by Supt. Wainwright's letter that the order of Secretary Long to exclude the third volume of the history from use as a text book at the Naval Academy was unnecessary, as there was no intention to use a work dealing with such recent events as those of the Spanish-American War, and, furthermore, that this decision was not connected with the criticism of Schley.

The Appletons told the Secretary that they would have a revision made of the statements which he considers objectionable. Mr. Maclay's letter was in response to Secretary Long's request to know whether Mr. Maclay had said to a representative of the Baltimore American that proofs of the third volume had been submitted to Mr. Long. Mr. Maclay says that what he did say was that he had submitted to the persons concerned the parts of the book treating of subjects of which they had personal knowledge, and confirms Mr. Long's statement, that the only proof sent to Mr. Long was that of the third chapter, relating to the mobilization of the fleet before the war with Spain was begun. The letter from Supt. Wainwright follows:

"Having seen so much in the papers in regard to the third volume of Maclay's Naval History, and having received also an official letter from you on the subject, I think it right put you in possession of a full knowledge of the case as existing at the Naval Academy. "There has been no proposition to adopt this third volume as a text book or reference

book, either from the head of the Department of English, the Academic Board or any person

within my knowledge.

"There is no intention here of requiring the redets to sind the history of such recent events as the Spanish-American War, and their time is too limited to require them to study a full volume on any one war.

'Maclay's 'Naval History' was adopted. with the consent of the Department, in 1896, when the English course here was extended beyond its former limits.

any consideration of its value as a history of the war or of the knowledge of the facts and criticisms therein. I don't know of a

There is an honest feeling of gratification among naval officers over the statement attributed to Rear Admiral Schley in a newspaper interview: "This is no time for talking; it is a time for action." In those words officers more optimistic than others find hope that the honor of the service is miral Schley without an effort on his part to seek vindication of the charges against him. They believe that even now there is a chance for him to redeem himself in a measure by asking for a court of inquiry or a court of honor. It is fair to say, however, that this feeling is shared by very few officers on duty here who are willing to comment on the subject. But the general sentiment of the navy appears to be that every opportunity and encouragement should be given Admiral Schley to come forward with a demand that he be faced by his accusers and that his record in the West Indian campaign be fully ventilated.

One of the Schley newspapers printed to-day an interview with Rear Admiral saints. not to be tainted by the retirement of Ad-

to-day an interview with Rear Admira Robley D. Evans, in which he was placed in the attitude of defending Admiral Schley from the charge of having made no attempt to learn whether Cervera's squadron was to learn whether Cervera's squadron was in Cienfuegos harbor, while the Flying squadron, under Schiey's command, was lying off that place. Admiral Evans was made to say that every Captain of the Flying squadron, except Cook, the commander of Schiey's flagship, had been notified of an arrangement of signals to be exchanged with Cuban insurgents ashore, through which knowledge of the enemy's through which knowledge of the enemy's movements could be obtained, and that movements could be obtained, and that Schley did not know what these signals meant when they were displayed by the insurgents near Cienfuegos, until Commander McCalla arrived in the Marblehead and told him of them and received permission to communicate. McCalla permission to communicate. McCalla found out from the Cubans that Cervera was not at Cienfuegos and Schley then started for Santiago. The interview with Admiral Evans was published under a Washington date line. At the office of the Board of Inspection and Survey, of which Admiral Evans is President, it was Paul to day that he had left there there and to-day that he had left there three days ago on a yachting trip

Admiral Schley, in his statement to the Senate Naval Committee, explaining his Senate Naval Committee, explaining his conduct off Cienfuegos and Santiago, says that he "had no knowledge that there were any insurgents about Clenfuegos who were friendly to us until the Marblehead arrived on the 24th, when I learned from her commander, for the first time, that here were such; and even had I known prevented communication.

The accusation that Schley remained at Cienfuegos without attempting to ascertain whether the Spanish squadron was there is one of the least serious against him. Whether he knew or did not know that there were Cubans ashore with whom he could communicate, the fact remains hat he remained off Cienfuegos for more than twenty-four hours after he had re-ceived instructions to proceed to Santiago, would have remained longer if Conmander McCalla had not voluntarily secured the information for him. The state ments that Schley did not receive definite instructions to leave Cienfuegos for Santiago are disproved by the following com-

All Meals in Dining Cars

on the "Overland Limited," the luxurious train. Chi-her to San Francisco via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Particulars M. North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

THE SCHLEY CONTROVERSY: munication, to which little attention has been paid by the defenders of Schley, from Admiral Sampson, delivered to Admiral Schley more than twenty-four hours before Commander McCalla arrived, and of later date than any other orders de-livered at the same time:

It is thought that the enclosed instruc-tions will reach you by 2 o'clock A. M., May 23. This will enable you to leave before daylight (regarded very important), so that your direction may not be noticed, and be at Santiago, A. M., May 24.

These orders were delivered to Schley by the commander of the Hawk at 7 A. M. on May 23. He did not leave Clenfuegos until the evening of May 24, and did not approach the harbor of Santiago until the morning of May 29.

A TALK WITH SAMPSON.

He Read Proofs of Maclay's History-Would Welcome Investigation.

Boston, July 22.—Rear Admiral William Sampson, Commandant of the Navy Yard, who was Commander-in-Chief of the squadron that destroyed Admiral Cervera's fleet off Santiago, was interviewed to-day in regard to Machy's naval history and some of the statements contained therein. The Admiral was first asked if he had ever read and criticised any of the holders of common, in the proportion the proofs of Maclay's book, and in reply he of shelr holdings, one share new for five shares said he thought he had;

"Just what I did do with the proofs which Sampson said, "I do not remember, but if my memory is correct I did read them. However since this talk in the newspapers about certain objectionable chapters in the history I have called the attention of my aide, Lieut. Bennett, to the matter and he says that he read the proofs, but that I could not criticise them because the language was too immoderate. It was a long time ago that I read these proofs, and I time ago that I read these proofs, and I do not remember what they said about the battle, about Schley or any one else, I presume they contained the same statements as are now embodied in the history, "I have read the history of the navy written by Mr. Maclay and consider the account of my campaigns a very good one. About the rest of it I cannot judge accurately perhaps having no intimate

accurately, perhaps, having no intimate knowledge of the events described." Did you ever give Mr. Maclay any facts about your campaigns, especially about the battle of Santiago?" the battle of Santiago?

"I did not. I never told him anything about the Santiago fight or any other, and neither did my aide, Mr. Bennett. In one way, possibly, I was responsible for the statements he made in the history. I was Commander-in-Chief of the squadron and responsible, so far as reading the proofs goes. If the historian has taken facts from my official reports to the Navy Department, which is perhaps what he means when he says that he obtained them from me, that is all well and good. I stand by my first reports and official communications.

"I would welcome an investigation o

"I would welcome an investigation of this whole matter by Congress or by the Navy Department," went on the Admiral, "but I see no hope of its being taken up. I hardly believe Congress will do anything about it at the next session. Schley's first statements regarding the battle of Santiago—those given out just after the fight, I mean—were moderately correct. "The published interviews given out some time atterward were not at all correct. They were entirely different from his first accounts, and were written in a different spirit, I think. If you will look up an interview purporting to have come from Schley, and published. I believe, on Jan. 6, you will see that it was entirely incorrect. If he was correctly quoted, he most certainly he was correctly quoted, he most certainly made a misstatement of the facts. Soon after this interview appeared in print he came aboard my sup and told me that he had never given out any such statement; that he had been incorrectly quoted. The reporter to whom the interview was granted was a friend of mine, and he afterward told me that he had published Schley's words, When asked for a statement as to why a court martial for Schley was not ordered.

a court martial for sonley was not ordered,
Admiral Sampson said:

"Well, it seems to me there's no use of
people rehashing this thing again and
again. It is an old story, with which naval
officers and some others are pretty well
acquainted and it has been fully discussed,"
A copy of a paper which made the following statement was shown to Admiral lowing statement was shown to Admiral

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION? Mary land Representatives May Call for Sifting of the Charges.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 22.-Col. George A. Pearre of Cumberland, who represents in Congress the Sixth Maryland district from which Schley entered the Naval Academy, is taking the initiative in the Maryland delegation to bring the Schley controversy to a definite issue. He said today: "Admiral Schley either behaved with valor and skill worthy of the best preccedents in the navy, or, if the accusations against him have any foundation he should be court-martialted and cashiered. The time has now come, in my judgment, when Maryland's Representatives will demand a Congressional investigation of these charges to determine before a fair tribunal whether they be true or false. The honor of the American Navy and the sacred truth-fulness of history require it."

AHEARN FOLLOWER DROWNED. When Seized With Cramps.

On the outing of the John F. Ahearn Association yesterday to Witzel's Point View Grove, College Point, L. I., John J. Carey of 243 Clinton street, was drowned while bathing. Carey went in with a crowd of bathing. Carey went in with a crowd of friends. He was in the water about ten minutes when he was seized with cramps and sank. He was pulled out of the water by Policeman Neal Sullivan of the Steamboat S quad, who was on the outing, and two other members of the club, Daniel Corcoran of 83 Madison street and Michael Call of 260 William street. His friends on the outing were so many that the return home on the boat resembled a wake more than anything else.

Ferryboat Twice in Collision

The ferry boat Green Point ran into a freight car float in the East River shortly after 12 car float in the East River shortly after 12
o'clock yesterday afternoon and a minute
later got in the way of the steamer Express.
The ferryboat's rudder was put out of business and the steamer's bow guard rail was
damaged. Nobody was hurt.

Ninety Suburban Towns described in No. 23, "FourTrack Series." Copy sent on receipt of a two-cent
stamp, by General Passenger Agent, New York
Central.—Adv.

MORE SUGAR TRUST STOCK:

DIRECTORS RECOMMEND A \$15,000,000 INCREASE.

Contemplate Extending Operations to Cuba and Porto Rico-Not to Buy Any Opposition Plants or Quit Fighting Arbuckle Either-Stockholders to Vote on Sept. 18.

The stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company will receive in a day or two a communication from the Board of Directors in which it is proposed that the stockholders authorize the issue of \$15,000,000 of new stock of the company. The communication will be sent to 'each of the 11,000 stockholders as soon as it comes from the printers. The text of the document is as follows:

To the Stockholders of the American Sugar Refnine Company

It is proposed to issue \$15,000,000 of new stock of the company, one-half com-mon and one-half preferred, payable in cesh at par, and to give the right to subsoribe to the preferred stock to the holders old. The Board of Directors have passed a resolution that such increase is advisable were sent me by Mr. Maclay," Admiral and have directed that, to take such action about it, a meeting of the stockholders, common and preferred, be called for Sept. 18 next, at 12 M., at the office of the company in Jersey City. To authorizze the issue o the new stock requires that two-thirds in interest of each class of stockholders shall vote in favor of it.

It is the opinion of the board that this increase is in the interest of both classes of stockholders and that the right to subscribe should be given as hereinbefore stated. The company, at its organization, authorized an issue of \$10,000,000 mortgage bonds. It is proposed that these bonds and the mortgages shall be cancelled.

The company has expended in the acq iisition of property for its business, permanent improvements, &c., the sum of over \$15,000,-This has benefited both classes of stockholders, the preferred stock in the added scourity which it has given, and the common stock in the added value of the property of the company and in increased facilities for the transaction of its business. The \$15,000-000 which the proposed increase will bring to the treasury of the company will be used for its business purposes. As capital it will benefit preferred stockholders in promoting the preferential value of their stock. That the common stockholders are interested that the increase shall be made seems, to the rectors, to be manifest.

Increase of the business requires an increase of capital. The strength of the business consists in its freedom from mortgage debt and its entire pecuniary independence The entire amount realized from the new stock will come into the treasury of the company and will be available for its business

Rerewith the directors enclose proxies, which, so far as given, will be voted for the proposed increase. While the directors de-stre that the stockholders shall act according to their own judgment, they feel justified in saying that, in their opinion, stockholders are interested that this action shall be taken. Respectfully, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The meeting of the Board of Directors, at which the issue of the above communication was approved, was held last Wednes-The document is now in the hands of the printer, and as soon as sufficient copies can be turned out, they will be sent to the stockholders. The directors of the company who approved the proposition are Henry O. Havemeyer, Charles H. Senff, Arthur Donner, Washington B. Thomas,

Arthur Donner, Washington B. Thomas, John E. Parsons, John Mayer and Lowell M. Palmer. The present capital stock of the American Sugar Refining Company is \$75,000,000, half common and half preferred. When President Havemeyer was asked about the circular he said:
"Nothing should have been known about it until after the stockholders had received it, but since you have it, I don't know that it will do any harm to let the facts be known. I saw some kind of a perverted rumor about the proposition on the tape this morning sent out from Philadelphia. That stated that the money obtained by the sale of the new stock would be used to acquire properties of some of our competitors. There is not a word of truth in such a statement. The American Sugar Refining Company does not purpose to buy up a single independent plant. We have no use for any more properties. And this includes the Arbuckles. We have made no settlement with them and have no intention of making

more properties. And this includes the Arbuckles. We have made no settlement with them and have no intention of making one. If you were to say that the Sugar Trust had in mind some operations in fields outside the United States, but not far from our shores, you might come pretty near to hitting the nail on the head."

"Do you mean Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii?" asked The Sun man.

"Hawaii is too far away," said Mr. Havemeyer, "but they grow pretty good sugar in Cuba and Porto Rico. The sugar industry in Cuba will boom when they get the tariff fixed right. What they want in Cuba and what the beet sugar men and the cane sugar growers in the country would not object to is the admission to Amriecan ports of raw sugar from Cuba and Porto Rico free of duty. What the growers here want is a tariff on refined sugar. Give them a tariff on the refined product of half a cent. That will take care of them and we can get free raw sugar from Cuba and Porto Rico. When the tariff is adjusted along these lines, the sugar industry in Cuba and Porto Rico will be worth watching. And Congress will give us that kind of a tariff.

"You will notice something in that letter about the cancellation of \$10,000,000 of mortgage bonds. Those bonds were authorized, but never issued. We want to cancel the authorization and get it out of the way. And there is one thing more, I have noticed in the papers recently that

cancel the authorization and get it out of the way. And there is one thing more. I have noticed in the papers recently that the Sugar Trust was back of and interested in the fight which Spreckels is making against Oxnard out in California. Our company has nothing whatever to do with that fight. The fight was brought about through the consumption of beet sugar not equalling the production. Oxnard wants to work off some of his superfluous product and he thinks if he can make it appear that he's fighting the trust, he'd get rid of some left-over beet sugar. Our company is not at all interested in that fight, but I know someting about the fighting qualities of Spreckels and I don't think Oxnard will of Spreckels and I don't think Oxnard will

It was stated in the Sugar district yes terday that both the American and the National Sugar Refining companies had advanced their actual selling prices for sugar 10 points, or to the basis of 5.45 cents a pound for granulated. The Arbuckles up to the close of business had not followed the advance. the advance.

Father Patrick Carroll Dying

The Rev. Patrick Carroll, Vice-President and Assistant Superior of St. John's College, Brooklyn, is dangerously ill of cancer of the Brooklyn, is dangerously in o cancer of the stomach at St. Mary's Hospital, Williams-burg. He has been in the hospital three months and several eperations have been performed to save him, but it was said there last night that the case was hopeless and that the priest could live but a few days. The Rev. Father Carroll was been in Ireland 64 years ago. He has been an officer of St. John's College twenty five years. John's College twenty five years

Antediluvian Rye.

BREVOORT TO LOSE ITS NAME. Is Will Become a French Hotel Lafayette This Fall.

The Brevoort House, which is historic among New York hotels, is soon to be known by another name. It has been leased by Antoine Lablanche and Raymond Ortec, who are to call it the hotel Lafayette. Orteo has been for six years head waiter at the Hotel Martin. Lablanche began there in obarge of the office boys when the hotel was first opened. The Hotel Lafayette, which is to be extensively altered, will be conducted as a French hotel and restaurant. By the terms of an agreement with the proprietor of the Hotel Martin, the house at Eighth street and Fifth avenue is not to be opened until the Hotel Martin is removed its new quarters in what was formerly Delmonico's at Twenty-sixth street and Fifth avenue. This will not be until late in the autumn. The building now used as the Hotel Martin will be torn down to make way for an office building.

COPS NAIL UP BARREL OF LOVE. Loop the Loop and Plip-Flap Rallway at Coney Also Out of Commiss

The Barrel of Love at Coney Island was stopped last night. Deputy Commissioner York announced that he couldn't stand for any such doings. A friend told him about it, he said, as well as about the Loop the Loop and the Flip-Flap Railway, and he wanted them all stopped. They stopped.

Deputy Commissioner York called for Capt. Driscoll on the telephone. "Captain." said he. "I want you to close up hose Flip-Flap, Loop the Loop and Barrel

of Love concerns you've got down there." "All right, sir." said the captain. He called two of his wardmen and repeated ne Commissioner's message to them, and in quarter of an hour the cashiers in front of the enclosures where the devices operated ceased to take in dimes and began to curse. The Loop the Loop and the Flip-Flap were different sizes of the same thing. In these machines the passengers, strapped into the cars, were carried around a track that described an upright circle. The passengers were strapped into the cars so that they would not fail out when the car was bottom-side up on the upper side of the loop. Brooklyn physicians have said that the strain of going through the loops was injurious to many of the women who went through them.

The Barrel of Love was a buge hogshead, on the inner side of which from four to eight men and women were strapped. The barrel was then set to rolling in a creacent-shaped cradle. It relied up one side and down the other until it stopped. The inmates were then unstrapped and assisted to sequestered seats. It was generally recommended to persons who believed that they had swallowed poison. enclosures where the devices operated ceased

persons who believed that they had swallowed poison.

Commissioner York said last night: "I had those places closed because I believed that they were dangerous to health and life. They were. Everybody knows they were. Don't ask me why they called it the Barrel of Love. I don't know."

The proprietors of the suppressed devices were said last night. The Loop-the-Loop man said without a smile that he had just signed a lease for his corner of Coney Island for ten years at \$15,000 a year. He had spent \$50,000 in putting up his apparatus and had carried \$90,000 persons since the middle of May without killing anybody. He thought Mr. York was a brutal and inconsiderate person.

"Think of the innocent women and children who have been made happy here," he said.

SENATOR DESCR SEES M'KINLEY. Se Argues for Reappointment of Col. Sapp to Kentucky Revenue Office.

CANTON, Ohio, July 22. -Senator William Deboe of Kentucky was the most distinguished caller at the McKinley home today. He came on a matter of Kentucky anpointments and to tell the President the tucky Republicans. He left at 9:27 this even-ing, apparently well pleased with the day's of the President seemed favorable to his cause. He said:

"I am here in the interest of Col. Charles E. Sapp, at present Collector of Internal Revenue for the Louisville, Ky., district. There has been some opposition developed to the reappointment of Col. Sapp to his present position and I asked the President to confirm his reappointment."

The Kentucky contest is warming up and considerable feeling has already been engendered. Senator Deboe as much as said to-day that he regarded the opposition being made to Col. Sapp. as in reality opposition to himself. Leslie Coombs, Republican executive chairman, and Editor Knott of the Louisville Post were here to see the President a week or two ago. They were more reticent than Senator Deboes, but admitted that their mission was in connection with Kentucky patronage. Since Senator Deboe's visit it is surmised that Coombs and Knott were the first to carry Kentucky differences to the President and that they have a part in the opposition that is being offered to Col. Sapp.

There were few other callers during the day who tried to see the President in his official capacity, and he was permitted to spend most of the day visiting with his sister, Mrs. A. J. Duncan, who came down from Clevelad to spend the day.

DR. DOTY HAS A MOSQUITO BANE. Thinks He May Banish Them From States Island by a New Petroleum Method.

residents and property owners on Staten Island, Dr. Alvah H. Doty, the Health Officer of the Port of New York, will attempt to rid Staten Island of the mosquito plague. Dr Doty has already begun work to rid a section of the island of mosquitos. He has laid out a section about three miles long by a mile and a half wide bounded by the upper and lower bays, Vanderbilt avenue, Richmond road and New Dorp lane. In this territory there is a large extant of salt water marsh and many fresh water pockets. Men are now at work making a map of this territory, which will include the marshes, all stagnant pools, cisterns and cesspools. It is then proposed to employ crude petroleum and Dr. Doty is having machines made with perforated pipes with which the oil can be released under the water and kill all germs in it. It is his opinion that the use of petroleum has not been entirely successful heretofore for the reason that it has been sprayed on the surface of the stagnant pools and is blown off or to one side by the first breeze.

"Of course, the ultimate treatment," says Dr. Doty, "will be drainage and the clearing away of rank growths and underbrush. It is in this direction that the residents of the district to be treated can give us great aid. The territory where he will begin his work includes nearly all of the marsh land on what is known as the east and south shores of Staten Island and if successful will rid the most desirable residential district on the island of the pest as well as Midland and South beaches.

COLLAR CUTTERS ALL ON STRIKE. baye, Vanderbilt avenue, Richmond road

COLLAR CUTTERS ALL ON STRIKE. Employees of Troy Shops Refuse to Pinish Work Left by Strikers.

TROT, July 22 .- The collar cutters' strike, which has been hanging fire for the last ten days, became general at noon to-day, when the cutters in the Cluett, Peabody & Co., George P. Ide & Co., and the other large factories walked out. This morning the work left at the Lion

factories, whose cutters struck last week

because of the disagreement in reference to the number of apprentices employed, to the number of apprentices employed, was given out in the other shops. The men refused to finish the work, and were told by the superintendents that that work would be cut or none. The men held a short meeting and decided not to do the work.

The cutters in many of the factories were warned before they left that if they went out they would not be allowed to return. The number of cutters affected by the strike will not exceed 500, but if the strike is extended to any length of time there will be no work for thousands of men and women in other deusands of men and women in other partments.

HEAT RECORDS BROKEN:

WESTERN STATES HAVE A SCORCHING SUNDAY.

Thermometer Registers Up to 111 at Some Points - Damage to Corn Unchecked -Rain Must Come Soon to Save Any of It-Cattle Owners Will Be Heavy Losers. DES MOINES, Ia., July 22 .- The temperature o-day went more than four degrees above

anything on record at the Des Moines weather station, reaching 109 at 3:35 P. M. A withering hot wind accompanied this extreme heat and the percentage of humidity was exceedingly low. The damage to the corn crop is now esti mated at 20 per cent., a loss of five or six million dollars, leaving the estimated orop at about 225,000,000 bushels, providing rain

is now rapidly increasing. To-night the temperature began to fall at 7 o'clock and now there are strong indications of rain.

comes soon to check the damage. The injury

Kansas City, Mo., July 22.—Once again all Kansas City's hot weather records have een broken to-day for the fourth time in three weeks. At 3:50 o'clock this afternoon the mercury scored 106. The record of other years was 103. This year's highest previous mark was made yesterday at 104. Sixteen deaths and many prostrations are reported.

The corn is in worse shape than ever. It is doubtful if rain would help it in many parts of Kansas and western Missouri. Farmers are chopping it for fodder. Cattle are being shipped to Wisconsin where it is reported there is grass. Calves are selling for \$1. The local stock yards received 23,330 head of cattle to-day as against 9,300 the corresponding date last year.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 22 .- A new hot weather record was established here to-day, when the thermometer went to 107 in the shade. Mexico reports 112, and Jackson 111.

From the Government experiment station at Columbia comes the report that advices from all over the State tell of the practically total destruction of corn. The rains of last week had encouraged farmers into the belief that at least the forage crop would be saved, but the steam thrown off by the parched ground killed the roots of the corn and renders the loss of fodder almost total. Henry county reports that less than 1,000 bushels of mercantile oern will be gleaned there this season, and the old corn in bins is insufficient to earry stock through either marketing their beeves, though in the winter. Farmers all over the State are poor condition, or else shipping them Western ranges with the hope of saving them. An inch of rain fell in La Plata this afternoon, greatly alleviating conditions there, but as it was purely local, no material benefit will result.

The University of Kansas, at Lawrence, reports the record established there thirtyfour years ago, 105.5 in the shade, broken to-day, the temperature attaining an altitude of 106.5.

At Leavenworth the thermometer was at 108 from 2 to 5 P. M., when a storm blew up. followed by a slight shower, causing a drop of 10 degrees.

The same conditions exist in southern Illinois, Murphyshoro and Eldorado each report 111 in the shade, with the corn crop a total failure and live stock suffering greatly owing to the scarcity of water

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 22 .- For six hours the mercury topped the century mark at the weather bureau, reaching as its highest point 101.1, at 1:30. The average of the hourly reading during the day was 97 degrees. In the business district 112 was reached. To-day's heat breaks the record for central Kentucky.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 22.—The temperature here at 7 o'clock to-night was 96 degrees, the highest with one exception in thirty

Heat-Tormented Janitor Tries to Die Charles Pallentine, janitor of the apartment house at 406 Central Park West, has

been much affected by the heat of the last two or three days. Yesterday he cut his throat with a razor. He did not kill him-self. He wife says the heat drove him to it. MEYER WILL PAY DOG TAX. Steps Taken for Settlement of the Connecticut Case Out of Court. GREENWICH, Conn., July 23 .- Peter 1

Meyer, the real estate partner of Richard Croker, disappointed the inhabitants of Greenwich to-day when he failed to appear in court to answer to the charge of keeping six unlicensed dogs at his summer home at Byram Shore, under which charge he was arrested two weeks ago. Mr. Meyer refused to license these five buildogs and one mastiff on the ground that they did not belong to him, but to a lady stopping with his family, and even after the arrest engaged counsel to contest the constitutionality of what he termed a Connecticut blue law.

Two weeks ago when the case was for trial an adjournment was agreed upon until to-day in order that Mr. Meyer might prepare a defence. When Sheriff Fitzroy pened court this morning the little court room was full to overflowing with those who had and had not paid their dog tax,

who had and had not paid their dog tax, but a look of disappointment showed in their faces when Prosecuting AttorneysWalsh said that he had agreed with Mr. Meyer upon a further adjournment of the case owing to the illness of Judge Burns.

This move was taken as a step in the direction of a settlement of the case out of court and Prosecuting Attorney Walsh did not deny that overtures had been made by Mr. Meyer looking to such an arrangement. The chief act in the settlement of a case of this character is the registration of the dogs. This has not been done yet, but probably will be in a day or two and Mr. Meyer will pay all costs of the prosecution, which the prosecuting attorney says will be less than \$100.

While there is no doubt that a settlement has been agreed upon and that the case will never reach court, the court officials are loth to give out information. At the time of his arrest Mr. Meyer said he would text the law if it cost \$25,000. He has cooled down considerably since, however, for a day or two sgo in speaking to the prosecuting attorney he said he wanted to be a law-abiding citizen, and thus broke the ice for a settlement out of court.

COLLEGE PRESIDENT IN FIST FIGHT Punched on Board a Train.

RICHMOND, Va., July 22 -Dr. Kilgo, Presi dent of Trinity College at Durham, N. C., and R. B. Crawford, a son of the Rev. L. N Crawford, who is editor of The Christian Advocate of North Carolina got into a fist fight in a train near Burlington this morning. There had been ill feeling between the two There had been ill feeling between the two for some time, owing to remarks concerning the Rev. Mr. Crawford made by Dr. Kilgo in a speech a short time ago.

When the men met this morning Crawford asked Dr. Kilgo whether his speech had been correctly quoted and was answered in the affirmative. There were further remarks, which ended in Dr. Kilgo's calling Crawford the 'biggest coward in the State.'

The latter immediately attacked Dr. Kilgo, and had inflicted quite severe chastisement before passengers interfered and separated them.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22.-Arrangements have been made by Mayor Johnson with the Pan-American managers to have Sept. 26 observed as Cleveland Day.

Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Cars Are attractive in furnishings and eminently satisfactory in service. -Ade.

BRYAN DISCOURAGES A BOLT. He Sets the Seal of His Disapproval on the Move

ment in Ohio. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22.-By a letter to G. A. Groot, prominent in the Bryanite bolt in Ohio, W. J. Bryan has thrown cold water on the entire movement. In no uncertain language he informs the bolters that they can expect no sympathy from

While not pleased with the repudiation of the Kansas City platform by Ohio Democrats Mr. Bryan emphatically sets the sea of his disapproval upon any move calculated to do possible harm to the Democratic ticket as nominated. The letter of Mr. Bryan came as an answer to a letter written to him by Mr. Groot.

WIFR AND BABY SAW HIM DROWN. Swimmer Who Had an Attack of Cramps Cried Vainly for Help.

Charles Metzger of 862 First avenue was drowned in the East River last night within the view of his wife and baby. After supper he said that he was going to the foot of Forty-ninth street for a swim. Mrs. Metzger took the baby and went down to the pier to watch her husband enjoy himself. She saw him swim out a few feet from the pier and then heard him shout for help. Stricken with cramp apparently he threw up his arms and sank. His body was not recovered.

FIFTEEN TO BEGIN WORK AGAIN. About Ready to Start a Housecleaning on the Lower East Side.

The Health Department officials expect to be busy in a week or two looking into complaints against disorderly women sent there by the detectives of the Committee of Fifteen. The committee, it is said, is about ready to begin operations again on the lower East Side.

HURLED FROM THE PALISADES. Highwaymen Robbed Pleane and Then Threw Him Over -- Dies in Hospital.

Peter Pisano, who lived at Shadyside, N. J., died in St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, vesterday of injuries received on Sunday night when he was thrown over the Palieades at Edgewater after being held up and robbed of \$50 by three Italians. He fell

A brother-in-law of Pisano was at the hospital when he died. He said he was with Pisano on Sunday night before he started for home, and that he then had \$50 in his possession. When found his money was gone. When Pisano died his brother-inaw declared that eight Italians were implicated in the murder. He knew them, he said, and ran out of the hospital vowing

The police have learned that some persons in Edgewater saw three Italians run into the woods at the back of the Palisades near where Pisano was thrown. They have a description of them, and say they expect to have them soon under arrest

STRIKE CAUSES BIG LOSS IN PRISCO. Fruit and Vegetables Rot on the Wharves

Because Teamsters Are on Strike. SAN FRANCISCO, July 22 .- The wholesale business is paralyzed to-day, and hundreds of tons of fruit are rotting on the wharves because 1,000 teamsters went on strike this morning. These teamsters all work fer large draving companies, which have re fused to recognize the teamsters' union.

The heaviest less falls on the shippers of fruit, commission merchants and canners. Fine fruit and vegetables are piled up in great heaps on the wharves, but can't be marketed. Pediers are taking a small part of it for what they will give, but the great portion will be lost. Of the three large city canneries, which employ several thousand operatives, only one is running to-day. It has spur tracks to its place and can move fruit, but others are left without supplies. The loss on fruit will run into thousands of dollars daily. Prices of fruit and vegetables fell off materially to-day. The strike is not on a question of wages or hours, but merely on the recognition of the union.

COL. MURILLO SHOT? That Is the Report Brought From Colombia

by a Merchant. The surmise of his friends here that Col Abel Murillo, who went to Colombia from this country recently with Gen. Uribe's "peace proclamation," was a prisoner is confirmed.

A local exporter who returned from there

recently tells this story of his arrest: As soon as Col. Murillo reached Barran quilla he was made a prisoner. He showed the passport feeued to him by Dr. Carlos Martinez Silva, Colombian Minister at Washngton. This was ignored, as was his request that President Marroquin, who had guaranteed him safe conduct through the legation at Washington, be notified. Col. Murillo was stripped of all his belongings except the clothes he stood in, his arms were tied behind his back and he was hustled unceremoniously off to the Bogota prison. His friends fear, and the person who tells the story believes, that he was summarily shot.

PREFERS STONE BRIDGES TO STEEL Pennsylvania Railread Approves Plans for

\$10,000,000 Worth. The engineering staff of the Pennsylvania Railroad has determined that stone arch bridges are preferable to steel bridges and President Cassatt has approved plans for the construction of new stone arch bridges and viaducts, which will cost in the aggregate \$10,000,000. The Panhandle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad is to replace old steel and iron bridges with stone structures whenever occasion arises for the reconstruction of these bridges. The Panhandle, it is said, has more some arch bridges along its line than any other railroad of its length in this country.

DROWNED IN TRYING TO SAVE. 14-Year-Old Couldn't Swim, but He Jumped in After a Comrade-Both Lost.

In trying to save thirteen-year-old Carmelo Macerino from drowning, his companion Anedio Donatelli, who was a year older, jumped into the Harlem River and was drowned with him. The two boys, with several others, had been bathing off the coal several others, had been bathing off the coal pier at 179th street and the Speedway. Neither of them could swim and Macerino slipped off a rock and fell into deep water. As he struggled to get to the shore, Denatelli jumped in and grabbed him and both went down locked in each other's arms.

PITTSBURG, July 22 -The Ratza family, occupying the third floor of a tenement house at 2716 Penn avenue, perished in a fire at 7:30 o'clock the morning. The father, Francis Ratza, is alive, but will not recover. The dead are: Mrs. Sophia Ratza, 30 years old; Viola 8, Kashner, 5, and Wabock, 2 years of age. The fire was caused by the explosion of an oil can.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Trains to St. Louis

PRICE TWO CENTS.

JAMES FOSBURGH'S STORY:

HIS STRAIGHTFORWARD EVIDENCE MAKES STRONG IMPRESSION.

He Relates What He Saw and Heard and Did on Night of the Murder -It Was He Who Heard the Scream, Told the Folks to Dress and Ran Barefoot for Doctor-Found Burned Matches in the House-Mrs. Perburgh Weeps in Court -Judge Pryor Present

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 22.-For the irst time since the Fosburgh trial began there was testimony to-day the drift of which those who are not in the secrets of the case for the State could understand. lames Fosburgh, the brother of the defendant and who was graduated at Yale College at the last commencement, took the stand and proved to be the most interesting witness, by all odds, that has testifled since the opening of the case on Thursday last.

Young Mr. Fosburgh, who is 22 years of age, is a tall, well-built young man who wears eyeglasses, has a small featured but well-balanced face and is fortunate in being the possessor of a certain open frankness of address and manner which carries conviction of sincerity and a straightforward, manly type of mental make-up. He was a witness for the State-was called by the prosecution to testify against his own brother, who is charged with slaying his own sister. It does not take any very great flight of the imagination to conceive that even without hypersensitiveness a person in that unhappy position might eel very keenly his situation. That young James Fosburgh felt it was suffe evident, and it seemed to raise him to a tone of great dignity in giving his testimony rather than to shake or disturb his nervous poise. Undeniably, he made a very favorable impression on the court room. The probable effect of his evidence on the jury is a matter on which, of course, there can be no comment.

He proved a star witness, giving ringing, convincing testimony in behalf of his socused brother, father, mother and sistersfor the accusation against Robert Stewart Fosburgh of course involves accusation of gross, unspeakable turpitude on the part of the entire family. Whether his testimony will be considered by the jury for or against his brother it is certain that the impression conveyed was a very strong one. It is impossible that its effect could be neutral.

Never since the trial began has the great audience in court had its attention held riveted in such a breathless way as when this witness, in his earnest, unaffected way, was telling the story of that awful night-telling of being aroused soon after falling asleep by a terrible shrick and by the sound of heavy falls upon the floor and all coming from the room upstairs where his father and mother slept; of his where his father and mother slept; of his leaning from bed, turning on an electric light in his room and along the hall as he ran in his night clothes in response to this agonized scream; of his coming upon the doad body of his sister lying with her feet across the threshold and her body stretched faceward into her bedroom; of his kneeling by her side; of his lifting her head and putting a pillow under it, under the impression that she only had fained; of his ng by her side; of his inting her head and putting a pillow under it, under the impression that she only had fainted; of his father and mother coming bleeding and dishevelled and sinking down by the dead girl in their turn; of his brother coming staggering into the room an instant after and falling with a crash to the floor, his head resting, and he unconscious, within a few inches of his dead sister; of his own mad rush into the night, barefooted, and but partly dressed after a doctor, and, on his return, of his brother's rising slowly from the floor by the body of the murdered girl and saying to him the awful words: "She is gone."

During all this testimony there was hardly so much as the rustling of a sheet of paper in all the crowded court. Many ladles had their handkerchiefs to their eyes, and for the Fosburghs it only was another of the awful series of ordeals which for some inscrutable reason this unhappy

another of the awful series of ordeals which for some inscrutable reason this unhappy family has been called upon to endure within the past year. Its effect upon them was plainly enough seen in the haggard lines of their faces, as these terrible memories were renewed, so vividly, and Mrs. Fosburgh the elder, for the second time during the trial, put her handkerchief to her eyes and was shaken with sobs. So far, too, as one may judge from appearances several of the jurors were deeply moved, while the firm, inscrutable face of Judge Stevens himself was not without some faint trace, so some of the spectators thought, of the effect of this story of midnight murder and horror. Judge Roger A. Pryor, who was sitting on the bench with Judge Stevens, and who, by the way, was present all day at the trial leaned forward, looking at the witness with an intensity of interest which his strongly marked face revealed to a striking degree.

There was in the very simplicity of young.

strongly marked face revealed to a striking degree.

There was in the very simplicity of young Fosburgh's narrative, in its entire freedom of all effort, force which gave it tremendous weight. Very great stress was laid in the opening of the case for the State by Mr. Hammond, as well as in the testimony of several of the prosecution's witnesses, upon the fact that the Fosburghs, both father and son, as well as Mrs. Fosburgh the elder, were fully dressed when persons got to the house after the alarm was given. One of the police witnesses to-day, Capt. White in his very great zeal, testified that when he got to the house at 2 o'clock Mr. Fosburgh, senior, was dressed as though he were "all ready to go to church." The Court cut Capt. White's ardor short at this point and ordered that particular expression stricken from the record, but the captain smiled with the smile of a man who was put in a bad spot and said a good thing and at the same time congratulates himself on the fact. In the testimony of James Fosburgh this point, on which so much stress is laid by the prosecution, was met by the defence for the first time since the trial began.

In reply to questions in cross-examination trial began.

by the detence for the first time since the trial began.

In reply to questions in cross-examination young Mr. Fosburgh testified that on his return from summoning a physician by telephone, he himself had said to his father and to his brother, who were then in their night clothes, that they had better go and dress, as neople would be there very soon. So the mother and Mr. Robert Fosburgh, as well as the rest of the family, did dress themselves, but Mr. Fosburgh, Sr. was so badly hurt and so shaken in mind and bewildered that James, the witness, went into his bedroom with him and helped him to dress. It was while looking under the bed for his father's shoes, he testified, that he first saw the revolver that his father had got from the burglar's hand at the outset of the struggle.

At one point in Mr. Fosburgh's testimony there was for the first and only time during

At one point in Mr. Fosburgh's testimony there was for the first and only time during the day a ripple of laughter in the court room. A very positive and circumstantial police officer witness, George Chapman, had preceded him on the stand and had been very minutely examined as to the dress of the family when he arrived at the house. He had dwelt upon the fact that James, of all the men members of the family, was the only one who was not fully dressed. James, he said, was barefooted and had on only a shirt and a pair of trousers. Mr. Chapman, being a detective and given to Sherlock Holmes minuteness of observa-tion, laid special stress on the trousers